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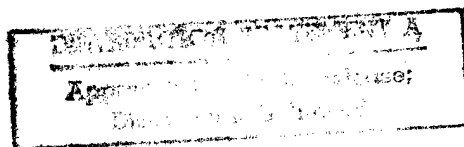
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# USSR Report

## MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1695

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4 August 1982

# USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

### U.S. 'NUCLEAR INTENTIONS' SCORED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 (signed to press 28 Dec 81)  
pp 30-32

[Article by Major General R. Simonyan, Doctor of Military Sciences: "The Pentagon's Nuclear Ambitions"]

[Text] With its very first steps the Reagan administration took a course directed toward undermining detente, confrontation with the Soviet Union and pursuit of military superiority. Both the President himself and his closest aides and associates have repeatedly stated this publicly. Nor do they conceal their objective in this connection: the United States must be the most powerful country in the world and to achieve this they are "prepared to pay any price."

We can see a vivid illustration of this "price" in the military appropriations involved, which will exceed 208 billion dollars in the current fiscal year, while the total amount planned for Pentagon needs over the coming five-year period is to reach 1.5 trillion dollars, a sum, that is, which is in fact double that allocated for the analogous preceding time frame. Plans call for the lion's share of these funds to be used further to fuel the nuclear missile race and to develop more sophisticated systems of lethal weapons for the objective of preparing for and waging both global and regional nuclear wars.

At the basis of this increase in strategic weaponry lies a "comprehensive" plan, dubbed "U.S. President Reagan's strategic program," which, as the White House sees it, "will provide the United States the opportunity in the years ahead of altering the course of American-Soviet rivalry in the strategic sphere."

The heart of this militaristic program consists in the development of a new nuclear missile potential to be employed to wage so-called "limited" strategic war in addition to a potential for general nuclear war.

Components of this potential comprise the "MX" intercontinental ballistic missile, the sea-based "Trident" nuclear missile system and the B-1 strategic bomber.

It is reported that the "MX" missile will carry a warhead with ten separable, independently targeted components, each of which will have a nuclear charge with a TNT equivalent of as much as 600 thousand tons. According to press statements, an improved guidance system gives the "MX" twice the target-hitting accuracy of the "Minuteman-3."

The Reagan administration plans to build 100 of these latest strategic missiles.

Plans call for the "Trident" sea-based nuclear missile system to be brought into service on one submarine each year beginning in 1981. They will be armed first with the "Trident-1" ballistic missile and then, beginning in the late 1980's, with the "Trident-2."

Also serving to increase the offensive capabilities of U.S. strategic forces are plans, announced by the President, to improve the communication and control system for these forces. These plans include the deployment of radar systems and reconnaissance satellites with improved tactical-technical characteristics as well as airborne command posts based upon the huge Boeing-747 airliner. The latest version is designed for use by the highest command echelons. Plans call for the construction of a total of six of these flying command posts.

These are the basic components of Washington's militaristic superprogram in the sphere of the development of fundamentally new types of strategic weapons. According to Pentagon calculations, realization of this program should be associated with the notion of "limited" strategic nuclear war corresponding to its material base and thereby give the United States "indisputable superiority" over the Soviet Union in such an important nuclear force component as strategic offensive weapons. Put bluntly, the task is unrealizable.

In the sphere of preparations for and the waging of regional nuclear wars, Pentagon strategists have developed and adopted as an important component of their military doctrine the concept of "Eurostrategic nuclear war," or, as it is still referred to in NATO circles, a "new concept of the defense of Western Europe." This plan, one essentially adventuristic, formed the basis of decision, adopted in December 1979, to deploy in Western Europe a fundamentally new component of the combined NATO forces in Europe--American "Eurostrategic forces." Together with the "theater" nuclear and conventional armed forces, these will constitute a new "triad" directly subordinate to the supreme commander of combined bloc forces.

As is known, plans call for the first generation of "Eurostrategic nuclear forces" to include 108 "Pershing-2" ballistic missiles and 464 cruise missiles having a range of up to 2500 kilometers. Implementation of this plan would not mean a simple addition to the arsenal of forward-based nuclear weapons, which already includes some 1000 individual delivery systems intended to destroy targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member countries. The Pentagon wants to create a nuclear component which would be able to unleash and then carry on nuclear war against the socialist countries independently, without involving offensive strategic forces based in the U.S. itself.

Having developed the concept of "Eurostrategic war" and then forced it upon its NATO partners, Washington is thus pursuing a number of far-reaching objectives, calculating, although baselessly, on being able to divert any retaliatory strike away from the United States. Under the pretense of "modernization" and "rearmament," overseas

strategists are planning as well to create yet another (a third) U.S. offensive strategic force potential, one which would be based in Western Europe and targeted on the interior regions of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. And finally, by developing a qualitatively new generation of nuclear missiles, U.S. ruling circles want substantially to expand their arsenal designated for a first-strike mission by the addition of weapons radically different from intercontinental ballistic missiles. For the fact is that the time required for a "Pershing-2" to fly to its assigned target would be roughly five to six minutes, not the 25-30 minutes it would take an ICBM. This would give rise to the temptation to launch them by surprise in the hope that the other side would not be able to launch its missiles in retaliation before aggressor missiles reach its territory. The same age-old dream of U.S. strategists: let them fight it out in Europe while we sit tight on our side of the ocean; we will then dictate our conditions to Europe and the world.

This is the essence of Washington's nuclear missile ambitions, ambitions pushing mankind in the direction of another round in the arms race and destabilizing the world situation. Even the most elementary analysis demonstrates with all possible clarity that at root they are adventurist to the core. Their primary objective, to attain military superiority over the USSR, is unattainable. The Soviet Armed Forces dispose of everything they need to deliver a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

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## MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

### REVIEW OF USTINOV BOOK

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 9, May 82 (signed to press 17 Apr 82) pp 9-15

[Unattributed review of USSR Defense Minister D. F. Ustinov's book "Sluzhim Rodine, delu kommunizma" (We Serve the Homeland and the Cause of Communism): "The Bulwark of the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces live under the beneficial influence of the historic decisions of the Leninist party's 26th Congress. In fulfilling the majestic plans of communist building they are tirelessly strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might. The activity of our country's working people and of Army and Navy servicemen is marked by special enthusiasm this year--the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

While struggling for peoples' peace and security, the CPSU and the Soviet state are forced--in the face of the military threat from imperialism--to strengthen the country's defense capability and maintain our Armed Forces in a state of constant combat readiness. Army and Navy servicemen are profoundly aware of the full extent of the responsibility placed on them for defending the socialist fatherland and are fulfilling with honor their patriotic and international duty and vigilantly guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor. All this is reflected in the book by Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, entitled "Sluzhim Rodine, delu kommunizma" [We Serve the Homeland and the Cause of Communism], of which the military literature publishing house recently printed a mass edition.

On the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the author explains our state's foreign policy course and shows that it is a firm and consistent course aimed at developing international cooperation and preserving and consolidating peace. The Soviet Union has done and is doing everything incumbent on it to lessen the threat of a new war. The USSR's new peace initiatives advanced in Soviet government statements and in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 17th Trade Union Congress are striking evidence of this. In the struggle to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, for peace and the peoples' security the Soviet Union marches shoulder to shoulder with the other socialist countries and together with all the revolutionary and progressive forces of the age.



Socialism exerts its chief influence on world development, the author writes, by its successes in the economic sphere. It is precisely in the sphere of the economy and economic policy that the crucial front of the competition between socialism and capitalism lies. It is precisely here, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, that the foundation is laid for resolving social tasks, strengthening the country's defense capability and pursuing an active foreign policy and that the necessary preconditions are created for successful progress by Soviet society toward communism. The book discusses the main trends of the CPSU's socioeconomic policy for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the period up to 1990 and describes how our people regard the party's plans as their own, vital affair and how they are working creatively in all sectors of communist building, increasing the socialist motherland's economic and defense might.

Soviet people, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov stresses, inseparably link the country's heroic past, glorious present and bright future with the communist party and its wise leadership. City and rural workers and armed forces servicemen direct the loftiest impulses of their souls and their deepest feelings to the party. They see it as the mind, honor and conscience of our age.

The land of the Soviets' very rich historical experience vividly and cogently confirms that the CPSU's leadership is a necessary and crucial condition for the successful building of communism. The growth of the party's leading role is the most important natural law in the development of the socialist society.

While directing their efforts toward communist creation and the consolidation of peace, the CPSU and the Soviet people pay undiminished attention to the reliable defense of the revolutionary gains. The objective historic necessity for this, the author points out, was substantiated by V. I. Lenin: "Any revolution," he taught, "is only worth something if it is able to defend itself..." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 37, p 122). As long as a threat to socialism's gains remains, the party's leader said, "be on the alert and cherish the defense capability of our country and our Red Army like the apple of your eye..." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 44, p 300).

The CPSU has invariably been guided by these Leninist instructions at all stages of the development of the Soviet state. Under the party's leadership our people and their Armed Forces utterly defeated their enemies during the Civil and Great Patriotic wars. However, the lessons which the Soviet people taught the aggressors, did not do them any good. Adventurism and a readiness to put mankind's vital interests at stake for the sake of personal narrow mercenary aims are being displayed more and more nakedly today in the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

On the basis of factual material, the book shows how imperialism's aggressiveness has intensified in modern conditions. This is seen primarily in the unprecedented growth of its militarist preparations. With every passing year the military spending of the United States and other NATO countries is increasing. In the United States it amounted to 225 billion dollars in 1982 and in the draft budget for 1983 it already exceeds 263 billion dollars. During the next 5-year period (up to 1986), U.S. appropriations on the arms race will reach 1.5 trillion dollars--a sum which at current prices exceeds by 500 percent U.S. military spending during the whole of World War II. Washington has announced a new program for building up strategic nuclear forces, creating new types of mass destruction weapons, including chemical and bacteriological weapons, and launching production of neutron weapons.

Military preparations are being stepped up in Britain, the FRG and other NATO countries. Thus, the direct military spending of that bloc's countries in the last 10 years exceeded 1.6 trillion dollars and continues to grow. The plan for NATO nuclear missile "upgrading" which envisages the additional deployment in Western Europe of about 600 new U.S. medium-range missiles, is especially dangerous for the cause of peace.

The intensification of U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness is manifested in its most concentrated form in its military strategic conceptions. The "new nuclear strategy" proclaimed by Washington clearly expresses the fundamental U.S. gamble on a surprise "preemptive" nuclear strike against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. There is much talk across the ocean about the admissibility of a so-called "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of gaining victory in it. But this, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, is blatant deception of the peoples.

"Today," the book's author writes, "there is a special need for high vigilance vis-a-vis the intrigues of the forces of international reaction and aggression. These forces have at their disposal powerful modern means of attack, tremendous economic, scientific, technical and military potential and great human and natural resources." Their aggressive preparations concealed behind false allegations about the "Soviet military threat" and their extravagant military strategic concepts and plans constitute a real danger for universal peace.

The USSR and the other socialist community countries set against the threat from the United States and its NATO allies a policy of firm and consistent struggle for peace and the peoples' security and are doing everything to ensure peaceful conditions for building a communist society and to reliably defend socialism's gains.

In its content, aims and tasks, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov points out, the defense of the socialist fatherland is genuinely nationwide in nature. V. I. Lenin saw this as an inexhaustible source of the solidity of the new system and the might of the new socialist type of army. Modern war, if imperialism manages to unleash it, the book notes, will be an incomparably greater test for the army and the people than ever before. This requires the timely and comprehensive preparation of the socialist state and the entire people for rebuffing aggression. It is precisely for this reason that the CPSU is tirelessly concerned with strengthening the material, technical, sociopolitical and spiritual bases of the country's defense capability and the armed forces' combat might. The book shows that the guarantee of the army's and navy's strength and might lies in their leadership by the communist party.

The elaboration of military policy is the most important of the many avenues of CPSU activity in the sphere of Soviet military development. Comprehensive analysis and objective appraisal of the military and political situation in the world and of the special features and tendencies of the country's socioeconomic development from the basis of this process. Soviet military policy is an integral part of all party and state policy. Its high efficacy is achieved through the unity of political, economic and military leadership. It is imbued with Leninist ideas about the defense of the socialist fatherland and the spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism and is inseparably linked with the CPSU's peaceloving course in the international arena.

All this is reflected in Soviet military doctrine too. Its content, the book's author points out, consists solely of the tasks of defending socialist gains, Soviet people's peaceful labor, the USSR's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the security of our allies and friends. "The Soviet Union," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stressed, "is not threatening anyone and does not intend to attack anyone, and our military doctrine is defensive in nature."

In modern conditions the significance of the party's leadership of military organizational development is steadily growing. This is the result of several circumstances: the increased complexity of the tasks connected with the organization of the defense of the socialist fatherland in the age of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons, the qualitative changes which are taking place in the armed forces and military affairs as a whole, the increased significance of the moral-political factor in war, and the broadening of the internationalist tasks of the Soviet state and its armed forces in the defense of socialism's gains.

An object of special attention for the book's author is the elucidation of the most important avenues for the further improvement of the army of the socialist state of the whole people.

The book reveals the historic function of our Armed Forces, which are called upon to guard the revolution's gains and the people's power. It also provides a description of the most important sociopolitical characteristics inherent in our army, such as the sociopolitical cohesion of Soviet servicemen, the fraternal friendship of servicemen of various nations and nationalities, the communist ideological commitment, political maturity and discipline of the personnel. The steady growth of the Soviet Armed Forces' beneficial educational role is stressed.

V. I. Lenin saw the strengthening of the material and spiritual aspects of socialist military organization as an invariable condition for ensuring the country's reliable defense and the armed forces' combat might and high combat readiness. Following Lenin's behests, the author notes, the CPSU and the entire people display tireless concern to ensure that our armed forces develop in line with modern scientific and technical progress. Their combat readiness and their success in resolving the tasks set them is determined to a tremendous degree by the weapons and combat equipment they have at their disposal and their material and technical provision. And our Armed Forces receive everything necessary to reliably defend the motherland.

At the same time the improvement of combat weapons and combat equipment makes increased demands on personnel training and occasions considerable organizational changes among the troops and naval forces. For this reason, V. I. Lenin's instruction that "it is impossible to build a modern army without science..." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 40, p 183) sounds especially topical today. And if our science as a whole is increasingly becoming a direct productive force, Soviet military science is operating increasingly actively as one of the chief factors in the improvement of the Armed Forces.

Mar SU D. F. Ustinov stresses that Marxism-Leninism is the firm ideological-theoretical and methodological base of Soviet military science. It ensures a correct understanding of the essence, nature and characteristics of warfare and military organizational development and the problems of preparing and waging combat actions and is a reliable compass in resolving other topical tasks in military matters, and in

defining the main guidelines for further developing our military theory and practice.

Soviet art of warfare, with all its components in dialectic unity, is continually developing. The number of tasks relating to strategy is increasing and their content is becoming more complex. Means of struggle have become more powerful and the role of strategic leadership in training and directing the armed forces has grown. The framework of operational expertise is expanding. New principles in conducting combat operations connected with the improvement of military equipment are coming to the fore. Substantial qualitative changes are taking place in tactics. Reliable fire destruction of the enemy, continuity of attack, surprise and swiftness of attack, constant harmonizing of fire and maneuver, a high degree of stability and activeness in defense are made possible by the new weapons.

The USSR's defense minister's instruction contained in the book is extremely important for all categories of military cadres: "The increase in the spatial scale of fighting and operations and the heightening of their dynamism makes it necessary to elaborate and master new methods of waging military operations in line with the modern level of arms development. Resolving this task is assuming the same significance as creating and producing new weapons and combat equipment, equipping troops and naval forces with them and mastery of these weapons by personnel." Here the author stresses that the development of military science and the art of warfare is a matter for not just leading cadres and military scientists, but also the entire officer corps.

The book talks of the party's demands on Soviet officers, the high qualities which they must possess, their authority and style of work. Soviet officers have borne their lofty title through many battles and engagements. And now, in peacetime, they are worthily carrying on the tradition of heroism and glory, of selfless devotion to their patriotic and international duty. The succession of the generations inherent in our socialist system and the Soviet way of life lends the armed forces' officer corps special cohesion and augments its spiritual potential. The officer's vocation, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov notes, is to ensure the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland. He devotes all his strength and knowledge and his talent to this high calling. It is no exaggeration to say that an officer's life is one of daily, unpretentious humdrum heroism, supreme civic-mindedness and patriotism and internationalism in action.

In a special chapter in the book, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov spells out the tasks of officer cadres and the entire personnel to raise troops' and naval forces' combat readiness. Our Armed Forces possess a powerful combat potential. It is made up of a firm fusion of high equipment levels, military skill and uncrushable moral spirit. The ability of the Army and Navy to realize this potential rapidly and to the fullest degree in order to rebuff possible aggression is reflected in their constant combat readiness, which is determined primarily by the quality of the personnel's field, naval and air training, the degree of their mastery of weapons and combat equipment, the standard of moral and political tempering, discipline and organization of troops and naval forces and skill in directing them.

The foundation of troops' and naval forces' combat readiness, the author notes, is their combat training and skill in fighting in a modern way and gaining victory over a strong, well-armed and trained enemy. Close cooperation between the different branches of the Armed Forces, categories of troops and special troops, without which

no task in modern combat can be resolved, is of special significance for improving combat readiness.

Mar SU D. F. Ustinov stresses the need to improve the effectiveness of control of troops and naval forces as an important factor in improving combat readiness. The combat readiness of the Army and Navy is directly dependent on the standard of leadership and the skill of commanders, staffs and all directing organs in rallying the personnel and mobilizing their will and energy for resolving the tasks set. Effective control means ensuring the unconditional achievement of set aims and making the most rational use of the combat potential of subunits, units, ships and formations. To ensure this it is necessary to confidently find one's bearings in events, predict the development of the situation, work out sound plans, take purposeful decisions and carry them out with persistence.

The book examines in detail the components of combat readiness and points out that the obligation of every military collective and every serviceman to maintain and strengthen combat readiness is regulated by Soviet laws, the military oath, general military and combat regulations, manuals, directives and orders, the duty of every serviceman is to fulfill their demands reverently and without violation.

There are no trivialities and no insignificant matters in ensuring combat readiness, the USSR defense minister stresses, and any mistake, error or delay in the combat situation, as a rule, costs blood. Whatever post is entrusted to a serviceman he must be constantly motivated by the thought: Is he capable and ready to fulfill a combat order immediately? Has he done everything to ensure the successful resolution of combat tasks by the subunit, unit or ship. Complacency and smugness mean regression and for this reason are completely intolerable. The requisite combat readiness can only be ensured by persistent work and unceasing progress--from each position gained to the next, even higher one.

One chapter of the book examines the main avenues for improving the quality of training and education of Army and Navy servicemen. The improvement of weapons and combat equipment and of the forms and methods of combat operations and the heightening of the role of the moral and political factor in modern warfare, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov points out, make high demands on the quality of training and education of personnel. These demands apply both to those who organize the training and educational process and daily lead it and to the trainees themselves, who are called upon to master martial skill and become steadfast and skilled defenders of the socialist fatherland.

The main avenues of training and education in the Army and Navy involve the training of conscientious servicemen possessing high combat, moral, political and psychological qualities and combat coordination among subunits, units and ships. It is precisely along these avenues that the main efforts of officer cadres and the entire personnel of the Army and Navy are concentrated.

There is a direct connection between the effectiveness of training and education of servicemen and the standard of military discipline, the author stresses. High organization and firm regulation order lend troops and naval forces the ability to act rapidly, precisely and harmoniously in any situation and are the basis of timely and strict implementation of training plans and programs and of the achievement of maximum results in every exercise and every training hour. At the same time even isolated manifestations of disorganization can lead to serious interruptions in combat and

political training. Consequently, the stronger the discipline, the higher the effectiveness and quality of the training and educational process and the higher the combat readiness.

The book's pages reveal in depth the role and main avenues of party political work and show the forms and methods of this work in the communist education of servicemen and in strengthening discipline and improving the training of troops and naval forces.

The author singles out the following among the factors which determine the further growth of the efficiency of party political work: the concentration of the concerted efforts of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations on its crucial avenues, which stem from the demands of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work" of 26 April 1979 and other party documents; the topicality of the content of ideological work and the conformity of forms and methods with the standard of servicemen's education and general culture; the taking into account of new tendencies and special features of the development of military affairs and of changes in the qualitative state of troops and naval forces; continuity of party political work; and closeness of officers to soldiers and sailors and their knowledge of people.

The political nucleus and cementing force of military collectives in our Armed Forces are the party organizations. The results of party political work depend to a tremendous degree on their activeness and militancy. The ideological and organizational activity of communists, their living word and their example of unimpeachable fulfillment of military obligations are effective factors of party influence on the mass of servicemen.

In implementing the 26th Party Congress decisions and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations are stepping up the patriotic and international education of servicemen, propagandizing the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the CPSU, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces and fashioning in the personnel communist conviction, political vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland.

The USSR Armed Forces are fulfilling their great historic mission to defend socialism's gains and the cause of peace jointly with the armies of the other socialist community states. The Warsaw Pact Organization--the defensive military--political alliance of socialist countries and powerful bastion for the defense of peace and working people's revolutionary gains--has been the embodiment of proletarian, socialist internationalism for over 25 years now. The book's pages reveal in detail the activity of the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties in strengthening the Warsaw Pact and the multifaceted work of staffs and political organs in consolidating the allied armies' cooperation.

Together with the whole people, the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces are struggling persistently to implement the plans of the 26th CPSU Congress. Socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR under the motto "Reliable Defense for the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!" is becoming increasingly widespread in the Army and Navy. Soviet people can be sure that the USSR Armed Forces--the Army of the people's friendship and brotherhood--are always on guard, always on the alert, always ready to rebuff aggression, wherever it may come from.

The book by Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, contains a profound scientific analysis of the present-day international situation, the main problems of the development of military affairs, ways to improve the Armed Forces and raise their combat readiness and many practical recommendations. It will serve as a guide to action for military cadres and all Army and Navy personnel.

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## WARSAW PACT AND GROUPS OF FORCES

### WARSAW PACT: 27th ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 9, May 82 (signed to press 17 Apr 82) pp 21-27

[Article by Col V. Semin: "An Alliance for the Sake of Peace and the Defense of Socialism"]

[Text] May 14 marks the 27th anniversary of the formation of the Warsaw Pact. All the activities of this defensive alliance of the socialist nations show that it is an alliance for the sake of peace and not for war, an effective instrument for maintaining international security and that center from whence derive numerous initiatives aimed at a lessening of international tension at checking the forces of aggression and at strengthening peace. "The military-political defensive alliance of the socialist nations," pointed out Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "dependably serves peace. It possesses everything necessary to securely defend the socialist victories of the peoples. We will do everything so that this is the case in the future as well!" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], p 6).

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V. I. Lenin established the objective need of defending socialism which had been pointed out by K. Marx and F. Engels. Here he proceeded from the particular features of the revolutionary process in the new historical age. Relying on his inspired conclusion on the possibility of a victory of socialism initially in several countries or even in one country, V. I. Lenin foresaw that international imperialism would endeavor "to defeat the victorious proletariat of the socialist state. In these instances a war from our side would be legitimate and just. This would be a war for socialism and for the liberating of other peoples from the bourgeoisie" (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 30, p 133).

History has confirmed Lenin's prediction. After the victory of Great October and the birth of the world's first socialist state, its defense became the most important component part in the struggle of the workers for building a new society. Twice the

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The article is recommended for use in officer Marxist-Leninist training groups in studying the subject "The Military-Political Defensive Alliance of the Warsaw Pact States--A Dependable Shield for the Socialist Victories of the Workers."



world bourgeoisie undertook military campaigns against the Soviet nation. And twice it suffered a crushing defeat. International imperialism suffered a particularly severe defeat in World War II. The defeat of the fascist powers to which the USSR made a decisive contribution evoked a powerful revolutionary wave. A group of nations which chose the path of socialism dropped out of the capitalist system.

Such development of world events was not to the liking of the U.S. imperialists. They began to forge a new front in the struggle against socialism. In April 1949, under U.S. aegis, the aggressive NATO bloc was organized. Its members developed a feverish arms race intending to prepare for a new war against the USSR and the other European socialist states.

Being confronted with the combined forces of imperialist aggression, it was possible to ensure a dependable defense for the revolutionary victories only through the collective efforts of the fraternal socialist nations. Having concluded a Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid in Warsaw on 14 May 1955, the European socialist states created a most powerful defensive coalition on its basis. In this manner a firm barrier was put up on the path of actions inimical to socialism and the foundations of peace were strengthened in Europe and throughout the world.

Having arisen as a forced measure of response, the Warsaw Pact embodied the socialist principles of international relations. While the Western nations, in endeavoring to put some European states in opposition to others, created a closed military grouping in NATO, the socialist nations created an alliance which was open for joining by other peace-loving states, regardless of their social and state systems. Moreover, they stated that in the event of creating a collective security system on the European continent, the need for the Warsaw Pact would be eliminated.

Characteristic of the aggressive imperialist military blocs are an unequal position of their members, the dominance of the strong over the weak and the desire of the imperialist circles in the leading powers to defend their interests at the expense of the interests of the "junior" partners in the bloc. On the contrary, cooperation between the socialist states within the Warsaw Pact is based upon the commonness of their goals and interests. This commonness derives from the uniformity of the socio-economic and sociopolitical systems in the fraternal nations, from the single ideology of Marxism-Leninism, from the common goals of building socialism and communism and defending socialist victories as well as from the international solidarity with the international working class and the national liberation movement.

Thus, the Warsaw Pact is a new type of military-political alliance, an alliance of the nations of the victorious proletariat, an alliance for the sake of peace and the defense of socialism. Its activities are based upon the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, the equality of all the allied states, respect for their independence and sovereignty and noninterference into the internal affairs of one another.

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The underlying basis in socialist international relations is the active and all-round collaboration of the Marxist-Leninist parties which lead the socialist commonwealth nations. Precisely such cooperation, in being enriched by common experience, makes it possible to jointly elaborate the fundamental problems of building socialism and communism, to find the most rational forms for economic ties and collectively determine the

common line in foreign policy and defense affairs. The unity and close solidarity of the Marxist-Leninist parties serve as a dependable guarantee for the continuous increase in the role and importance of the military-political defensive alliance of the socialist states and its positive impact on international life and the entire course of historical events.

The Marxist-Leninist parties pay particular attention to foreign policy cooperation. In the development of this cooperation, a major role is played by the leading body of the Warsaw Pact, the Political Consultative Committee. Its contribution to ensuring a reliable peace on the continent and throughout the world was highly praised at the 26th CPSU Congress.

"The previous period has convincingly shown," commented Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Congress, "what an influential and beneficial role is played by the activities of the Warsaw Pact and primarily its Political Consultative Committee in European and generally international affairs. Having previously forged the way to a European-wide conference, the supreme political body of our pact at its sessions in Bucharest, Moscow and Warsaw has come out with a number of new initiatives which have attracted broad attention throughout the world. Their main aim is to defend detente, to give it an energetic pace, as is said, a second breath" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 6).

Along with general political problems, the Political Consultative Committee examines the major questions related to strengthening the defense capability of the allied states and to the carrying out of their obligations in the area of joint defense.

At present, the Peace Program for the 1980's outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress serves as the platform for the activities for the Political Consultative Committee. This important document which was approved by the communist parties of the fraternal socialist countries outlines the primary tasks of socialist foreign policy.

The initiatives which the socialist nations have made in the area of the struggle for military detente include a broad spectrum of proposals aimed at carrying out both partial as well as the most radical measures. Among them are the proposals to conclude a world treaty on the renunciation of force, to cut back on military budgets, to eliminate military bases on foreign territories, to establish a moratorium on the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles by the NATO nations and the USSR in Europe, including the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in this area, not to create new types of conventional weapons of great destructive force, to restrict the deployment of the new submarines such as the "Ohio" class in the United States and similar ones in the USSR, to strengthen the guarantees for the security of non-nuclear states, including the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons against them, to halt the production of such weapons and to reduce their stocks up to the point of their complete elimination.

A good example for the leading NATO nations is the new proposals from the USSR on the questions of a just reduction in nuclear weapons on both sides in Europe, the reciprocal restricting of naval operations and the reinforcing of measures to increase confidence in various regions of the world. These were proposed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress and at ceremonies in Tashkent.

Thus, the proposed measures encompass a broad range of questions. They concern nuclear missile and conventional types of weapons, the ground forces, naval and air forces. They involve the situation in Europe and the Near East, the Middle East and Far East. They are united by a single goal of doing everything possible to prevent a world thermonuclear catastrophe and to halt the burdensome arms race.

Instead of adopting these vitally important proposals, the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in hiding behind a curtain of lies about the "Soviet military threat," continue fierce attacks against everything positive that a lessening of tension would give the peoples. The Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress provided a convincing analysis of the reasons for this "turnabout," and clearly described those forces of international reaction which are endeavoring to realize it.

The U.S. administration has been particularly zealous in heating up the international situation. The decision to deploy the American "Pershing-2" missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe as well as the desire of the White House and Pentagon to accelerate the production of chemical weapons and to deploy binary shells and bombs containing neuroparalytic gas at the American Air Force bases and in Great Britain are an unconcealed attempt by the Washington strategists to free their hands for military adventures and to shift the retaliatory fire from U.S. territory, thereby jeopardizing the European allies.

The dangerous plans of "arming up" NATO, the main aggressive bloc of imperialism, represent a harsh reality. At present, its armed forces consist of 89 divisions. Almost 5 million men are under arms and the American troops directly stationed in Europe number over 336,000 soldiers and officers. Here a significant arsenal of weapons has been created including 7,000 units of nuclear weapons. At present, the Pentagon has already begun talking about shifting not 572 but rather 1,500-2,000 new medium-range American missiles to the European continent.

An increase in the combat might of NATO is also in full swing in the area of conventional weapons as well. By 1986 they plan to increase the U.S. Armed Forces by almost a quarter of a million men. The U.S. and FRG ground troops will receive the new "Abrams" and "Leopard-2" tanks. A broad range of antitank weapons is to be developed. New combat aircraft and vessels are to be delivered to the navies and air forces of the NATO countries. The organizational structure of the troops is being improved. Large-scale exercises in dangerous proximity to the frontiers of the socialist nations are held regularly.

The imperialists are strengthening political and ideological subversion in close connection to military preparations. Here the main aim is to undermine the socialist commonwealth from within, to shake its unity and turn people from socialism. The events in Poland again and again confirm that our class enemies act against socialism in an evermore refined and perfidious manner. At the same time, these events again have demonstrated to the world the strength of combat solidarity among the communists and peoples of the socialist commonwealth. It can now be said with full confidence that the attempt of imperialism to carry out a counterrevolutionary coup in Poland, to "loosen" it from the Warsaw Pact and to change the balance of forces in Europe has failed.

The foreign policy activities of the USSR and its allies evoke the respect of all progressive mankind. People of good will see that the socialist community is now more than ever before the main bulwark for peace in the world and that the Warsaw Pact is a powerful factor for strengthening detente as well as stability in Europe and in other regions of the world.

The militaristic course and aggressive policy of the NATO bloc headed by the United States have forced the socialist nations to take measures to maintain their defense capability on a proper level. This, of course, entails great expenditures. But it is absolutely unfounded for the imperialist circles to hope that our plans for economic instruction can be thwarted by involving the USSR in a new round of the arms race. Historical experience has shown that the socialist economy is capable of meeting both the needs of peacetime development and carry out the grandiose social tasks and at the same time strengthen the material base of defense.

The Warsaw Pact nations, in making maximum use of their own resources and broadening mutual cooperation within CEMA, have achieved enormous successes in the development of the peacetime and defense production sectors. At present, they produce a third of the world's industrial product. Their aggregate potential is more than double the level of the potential of the Common Market nations which represents the economic base of the North Atlantic bloc in Europe.

The 26th CPSU Congress noted with satisfaction the successes of USSR collaboration with the socialist nations and their economic integration. Considering that the crucial front of the competition with capitalism lies in the economic sphere, the CPSU together with the other fraternal parties has set out to turn the coming decade into a period of intense production and scientific-technical cooperation. It has been considered advisable to supplement the coordinating of national economic lands with the coordinating of economic policy as a whole for the more rational use of production capabilities and resources in the commonwealth nations.

The deepening of economic cooperation and the progressive merging of the national economies of the Warsaw Pact states has led to a further strengthening of the material base for their collective defense. The existing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is a historical achievement, and this objectively serves to strengthen peace throughout the world. The attempts to upset this equilibrium are doomed to defeat. The socialist nations are against an arms race. They have not sought and do not seek military superiority. But they will not permit anyone to create a superiority over themselves. They have everything necessary to maintain defensive might on a level which ensures dependable security for each fraternal nation and the socialist commonwealth as a whole.

An important mission in defending socialism and the security of peoples rests on the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, since precisely they oppose the basic European grouping of troops in the aggressive NATO bloc. If the imperialists do not succeed in setting the fire of a new world war it is only because for three decades now the men of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces have guarded peace and socialism.

In recent years, the military organization of the Warsaw Pact has become significantly stronger. Due to the collective efforts of the allied states, their national armies and navies as well as the Joint Armed Forces [OVS] are in a high degree of military

preparedness. First-rate military equipment is available to them. The personnel of the allied armies has been indoctrinated in a spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism and wholehearted dedication to the cause of communism.

The main source of strength and might for the fraternal armies and of their combat alliance is in the leadership of the communist and workers parties. Precisely the communists comprise the nucleus of the command and political personnel and they show constant concern for carrying out the party line in military organizational development and in strengthening the combat alliance of all participants in the socialist defensive coalition.

The military alliance of the Warsaw Pact armies is aimed at ensuring the security of the allied states under the conditions of the duel between the two social systems and to securely protect the socialist system against the encroachments of the imperialist aggressors. This alliance is characterized by profound, truly fraternal ties encompassing all aspects of the life and activity in the allied armies. Among its concrete manifestations, one can mention: the coordinating of efforts on the questions of strengthening collective defense, the building up and development of the national armies, the raising of their combat capability and readiness; joint measures and the exchange of experience in operational and combat training, the elaboration and introduction into practice of advanced methods for training the troops and indoctrinating the personnel; cooperation in the area of further developing military science, the elaboration of uniform views on the nature and methods of conducting combat operations and mutual aid in training highly skilled military personnel.

In the combat alliance of the allied armies, a particular place is held by the joint troop and command-staff exercises conducted under the plans of the Joint Command. A series of exercises under the code name "Shchit" [Shield] was held, in particular, in 1976-1979. After them came the exercises "Bratstvo po Oruzhiyu-80" [Fraternity in Arms-80], "Soyuz-81" [Alliance-81] and "Druzhba-82" [Friendship-82] and these involved the commanders, staffs as well as individual units and formations from the allied armies. Such comprehensive exercises make it possible simultaneously to increase the level of operation, tactical and field (sea) training for the military leaders and staffs on two or three levels at a time, to improve and find new methods of cooperation between the staffs and troops (naval forces) of the different allied armies and to achieve a unity of views in the employment of the troops, naval forces and military equipment for carrying out operational-tactical tasks.

The exercises also are of great military-political significance. They demonstrate the increasing defense strength of the socialist states and mobilize the personnel of the allied armies to defend the revolutionary victories of our peoples.

The joint exercises are excellent schooling for fraternal friendship and military comradeship among the men in the Warsaw Pact armies. The commanders and political bodies widely use them in the interests of strengthening friendly relations between the men of the allied armies and the population of the nations on whose territory the exercises are held.

Friendly ties and contacts are constantly being broadened among the political bodies of the allied armed forces. There is a broad exchange in the experience of party political work, the ideological and political training of the men, as well as indoctrinating them in a spirit of socialist internationalism, high revolutionary vigilance

and class hate for the enemies of socialism. The exchanging of exhibits for works of art, photographic exhibits, music and song repertoires is becoming evermore regular. Contact between military artists, journalists, theatrical workers, cinematographers and ensembles are being broadened. Military film festivals of the socialist nations are regularly organized to strengthen creative contacts among the military documentary filmmakers. Cooperation among the political bodies of the Warsaw Pact armies and the wealth of joint forms of international indoctrination have now become an organic part in the overall complex of relations between the armed forces of the fraternal socialist nations.

The military organization of the Warsaw Pact nations is continuously being improved. At present the OVS include ground troops, air defense troops, naval forces and air forces. All these armed services are manned with well-trained personnel dedicated to the ideas of socialism. Some 80-90 percent of the officers are members and candidate members of the communist and workers parties while 60-70 percent of the rank-and-file and the junior command personnel are members of the communist youth organizations. The party and youth organizations are the unifying force of the troop collective. The style and work methods of the military leadership bodies of the Warsaw Pact are constantly being improved. These bodies comprise a single system which meets the spirit and letter of the fraternal defensive alliance. They ensure the effective carrying out of tasks to strengthen the defense capability of the socialist commonwealth nations.

The Minister of Defense Committee established in 1969 is the highest military body of the Warsaw Pact. Its work is carried out on a planned basis, it is of a purposeful nature and encompasses the most important questions of strengthening the defenses of the allied states as well as developing and improving the OVS. The discussion of questions at sessions of the Committee is carried out in a professional-like, comradely situation and this makes it possible to adopt coordinated decisions.

The Joint Command provides practical leadership of the OVS. The OVS Military Council is a recommendatory body which collectively elaborates proposals considering the opinions and interests of all the allied armies. The OVS Staff serves as the headquarters body of the OVS commander-in-chief and the working body of the Ministers of Defense Committee. The OVS Technical Committee works out recommendations on military-technical questions.

The fruitful activities of the Ministers of Defense Committee and the other leading military bodies of the Warsaw Pact give the military cooperation of the socialist commonwealth nations a systematicness and purposefulness and contribute to the pooling of their efforts in solving the problems of strengthening defense capability and securely defending the victories of socialism against encroachments by the imperialist aggressors.

The alliance of fraternal socialist states is strong and unshakable. The objective international commissions which led to the founding of the Warsaw Pact continue to operate today. In endeavoring to check the course of world history, to impede the development of socialism and to stifle the liberation movement of peoples, the aggressive forces of imperialism have increased tension in the world. On an unprecedented level they have increased the arms race, they boldly intervene into the affairs of other nations and peoples and endeavor to impose their will. They openly announce plans to initiate a nuclear war.

Under these conditions, emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in speaking at the ceremonies in Tashkent, the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies, their restraint and self-possession and their consistently peace-loving policy with particular clarity are seen by all peoples as the main impediment on the path of the instigators of war, the main bulwark for peace in the world.

The communist and workers parties, the peoples of the socialist commonwealth nations and the men of the fraternal armies see their patriotic and international duty in continuing to strengthen the Warsaw Pact, the secure shield of peace and socialism, when confronted by the joint armed forces of imperialism and the increasing might of the NATO bloc.

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### ROLE OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN MILITARY UNITS DISCUSSED

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[Article published under the heading "For the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries" by Lt Gen V. Lukinykh, Chief of the Directorate for Party Organizational Work in the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "The Political Nucleus of the Military Collective"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress strongly confirmed the unchallenged validity of the conclusion drawn by the 25th Party Congress that during the period of developed socialism, the role of the party in society's life increases. "The party acts," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "as the organizing nucleus of the entire social system, as the collective wisdom of all the Soviet people." Also increasing is the role of the party organizations, primarily the primary ones which comprise the basis of the party. These operate in the labor collectives, that is, where the success in carrying out party policy is first ensured. Under the conditions of socialism, the labor collective is the basic cell of society playing the crucial role in developing and improving production as well as in the communist indoctrination of the workers. The high role of the labor collectives is presently reinforced in the USSR Constitution. The primary party organizations see their main duty in constantly developing and maintaining in the collectives a healthy moral-political climate, an atmosphere of friendship and comradeship and ensuring the carrying out of the state plans and quotas by them.

The Soviet military collectives are also cells of a socialist society. The Soviet Army is a part of our people which lives by the same life. The purpose of the military collective is to provide armed defense for the socialist fatherland and ensure the motherland's security. The party organizations are the political nucleus of the military collectives. They play an important role in the system of CPSU leadership over the Armed Forces. They unite and cement the personnel and mobilize them to carry out the tasks posed by the party and the government and to maintain constant combat readiness of the units and ships.

The primary party organizations of the units and ships, of the military schools operate in the very midst of the masses and by all their work they actively contribute to linking party policy in the area of strengthening national defense with the daily military service of the personnel. They are guided by Lenin's instructions that "each cell and each party worker committee should become a 'strongpoint' for agitation, propaganda and practical organizational work among the masses."

The troops and fleets are doing significant work to carry out the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress on increasing the role of the primary party organizations, their activity and militancy considering the processes inherent to the present stage of development in the Soviet Armed Forces, the strengthening of their combat potential and raising the social significance of the tasks of the armed defense of the state interests of the USSR and the socialist commonwealth nations. The purposeful activities of the primary party organizations together with the extensive network of party organizations and groups in the subunits and the carrying out of the role of the political nucleus of the military collectives in daily life are an important condition for increasing the effectiveness of party influence on successfully implementing the tasks posed by the party for the Armed Forces.

The leading organizing and political role of the primary party organizations in the life of the military collectives is most clearly apparent in the fact that they, in being guided by the CPSU Program and By-Laws, firmly and consistently carry out party policy in the Armed Forces, they strengthen their combat might by all their work and indoctrinate the personnel in a spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, wholehearted dedication to the socialist motherland, unbreakable unity and friendship between the peoples of the USSR, proletarian internationalism, combat cooperation with the armies of the paternal socialist nations and class hate for the imperialists and their henchmen. The communists carry out active political and organizational work in all the most important areas which determine the level of combat readiness and combat skills of the troops and naval forces.

The activities of the primary party organizations in the Leningrad, Moscow and Far Eastern military districts, the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany and the Northern Fleet show that in carrying out the role of the political nucleus of the military collectives, they have enriched their experience in ideological-indoctrinational and organizational party work in mobilizing the communists and all the servicemen to carry out in an exemplary manner the key tasks of improving combat readiness and combat skills as set by the USSR Defense Minister.

The party organizations are constantly mastering the procedures and methods of a political approach to solving the pending problems. They are concerned with explaining to the servicemen the requirements of the CPSU and the USSR defense minister for the training of the Armed Forces and the specific tasks of combat training and readiness. They are also concerned with setting an example by all communists in combat training, involving the personnel in the socialist competition and in widely propagandizing and disseminating the experience of the outstanding men, the best specialists and leading subunits. The ability of the party organizations to raise the military collective to carrying out the main tasks of combat training reflects their increased political maturity and leading role. For example, precisely this is how the party organizations work in the units which initiated the socialist competition to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR under the motto "Secure Defense for the Peaceful Labor of the Soviet People!"

Many party collectives in the "Zapad-81" [West-81] Exercises showed themselves to be the fighting political organizations of the masses. The communists were that force which united the men, strengthened their moral-fighting spirit and had a political influence on all levels of the troops and naval forces participating in the maneuvers. This can be said, for example, of the party organization in the Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment where Maj V. Tryakin is a party committee member. The party committee and

organizations in the subunits in carrying out each mission instructed the communists to explain the major events of international and domestic life as well as the military and political significance of the exercises. The party activists devoted particular attention to the mastery of the weapons and military equipment by the personnel and to the moral-psychological training of the men. In the course of offensive actions, the communists (there was one communist in one out of every third crew of a tank and infantry combat vehicle) in word and by personal example inspired the men to successfully carry out the combat training tasks.

High responsibility on the part of the communists and their leading role in carrying out the tasks confronting the personnel of the unit and ship are an important condition for the party organization to exercise its leading political role in the military collective. Such an example possesses not only a great moral but also organizing force. The communists are the right flankers in all the diverse life of the military collective. Concern for indoctrinating an awareness of one's party duty in each CPSU member and candidate member is a matter of constant attention for the party organizations.

Instructive in this regard is the work carried out by the party organization of the motorized rifle regiment where Maj S. Sergeyev is one of the party committee members. The party committee has always been well informed on the course of the training process in the subunits and how the communists provide for its high quality. The committee constantly and purposefully influences the successful carrying out of the combat training tasks pending. The training of the communists is constantly analyzed. A professional-like discussion about this is carried out in the meetings and sessions of the subunit party committees and bureaus. An exacting assessment of personal preparation and contribution by each party member and candidate member to improving the skills of the subunits and the unit as a whole increases their sense of responsibility for carrying out their party and service duty. This, for example, is convincingly shown from the results of the winter training period. Some 76 percent of the communists finished it with excellent and good grades and 61 percent of the party members and candidate members have increased their class rating. For this reason the influence of the communists on the service, training and conduct of nonparty personnel is great and their contribution to the overall success is significant. In terms of the results of the winter period, the regiment is the leader in the district.

The active involvement of the party organizations in developing the socialist competition and party concern that it actually is true schooling for indoctrinating in the men a communist attitude toward military service and forming in each of them a sense of responsibility for the common cause are a tested means of party influence on the troop collectives. Here everything is important: both how the communists help their fellow servicemen elaborate sound obligations, in what manner the method of competitiveness is introduced into the daily training process and influences the high result of each training day, and to what degree the result of the competition are summed up in a systematic and exacting manner, to what level the propagandizing of the experience of the pacesetters is carried out in a more professional manner and to what degree efforts are focused on those areas where a lag has been noted and it must be overcome. Precisely all of this is presently the determining thing in the activities of the party organization on the submarine where Capt-Lt V. Kolychev is one of the party bureau members. Here the communists have actively mobilized the personnel to master the military equipment. With their direct involvement, a movement has developed widely for the best specialist and the best ship combat crew. The technical circles set

up under the party committee's initiative have provided substantial aid to the men. The party organization actively propagandizes the experience of the competition's pacesetters and endeavors to make it known to all the sailors.

At the same time, one cannot help but admit that not all primary party organizations fully utilize the political and organizational possibilities available to them for providing a more effective party influence on improving the combat skills of the personnel. Some of them are satisfied by a periodic review of these questions at party meetings, they unself-critically assess serious oversights, they do not determine the degree of responsibility for their specific perpetrators and do not show tenacity in implementing those organizational and political measures which would provide an opportunity to lead the military collective to achieving higher results. Naturally, such a state of affairs in party work does not meet today's increased demands. It shows insufficient understanding on the part of individual party organizations of their leading role in the struggle of the military collectives for a high level of training among the personnel of the units and ships.

The tasks of improving combat readiness are complicated and diverse. Life itself demands that each primary party organization be profoundly aware of its responsibility for carrying them out and understand the role of the entire military collective in this matter. Each party organization must be fully aware that only by intense military service on the part of the collective, the communists and the nonparty men are the large concepts of party policy in the area of Soviet military organizational development converted into the language of practice and embodied in concrete affairs. The fate of military readiness and the plans for combat training is determined precisely in the lower levels, here the high moral-political and combat qualities of the servicemen are established and improved and the party maturity of the communists, the political and organizing strength of the party organizations as the leading part of the military collective are tested out here.

The role of the party organizations as the political nucleus of the military collectives is most vividly apparent in how they explain the policy and decisions of the Communist Party and the Soviet government to the personnel, how they mobilize the servicemen to carry them out and are in fact the center of daily ideological and indoctrinational activities. In the apt expression of V. I. Lenin, the party cells indoctrinate "both themselves, the party, the class and the masses." This thesis was reemphasized in the materials of the 26th Party Congress and in the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination."

The Army and Navy party organizations have every opportunity to carry out the tasks under construction. They are the most theoretically, ideologically and politically mature part of our military collective. Many communists conduct exercises in the basic forms of Marxist-Leninist training and political studies and act as sources for political information. The party organizations possess a large number of volunteer propagandists brought together in the agitation and propaganda groups. The communists direct the ideological indoctrination of the Komsomol organizations as well as the activities of the councils of the clubs, libraries, wall press and athletic committees. With full justification it can be asserted that there is not a single area of ideological work where the party organizations do not have an influence. This determines their role as the center of daily ideological indoctrination.

The Army and Navy primary party organizations are constantly concerned that all the CPSU members act as active proponents of party policy in the Armed Forces, that they propagandize the successes of our people in communist construction, steadily unmask bourgeois ideology and instill in the servicemen high political vigilance, hate for the enemies of communism and a readiness to devote all one's forces, and if need be, life itself for the defense of the socialist motherland and the cause of socialism. The party collectives take an active part in organizing the political and military indoctrination of the personnel, in conducting mass agitation and propaganda work and in forming a communist ideology in the servicemen.

The party organizations as a whole successfully are carrying out the demands of the CPSU Central Committee to have an active ideological influence on the life and combat training of the military collectives. They are making their contribution to improving the forms and methods of ideological and political indoctrination with the servicemen and are strengthening its tie with the task being carried out. More and more attention is being paid to the content of exercises in the political study system and to the quality of measures of an agitation, propaganda and mass cultural nature. This is precisely how things are in the party organization where Lt Col Ye. Vorob'yev is one of the party committee members. Here all the basic areas of ideological work are headed by the theoretically best trained communists. The party committee together with the deputy unit commander for political affairs provides constant leadership over the agitation and propaganda group. The unit periodically conducts seminars and conferences for the party aktiv and here they analyze and generalize the acquired experience in ideological work, conclusions are drawn from the mistakes made and ways are planned for further strengthening the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation, for increasing its scientific level, for strengthening its tie with the life of the personnel and the tasks being carried out and for giving it an offensive nature.

However, far from all the party organizations have fully mastered all the methods of ideological and political influence on the servicemen and on all their individual categories. In some places proper tenacity is not shown in utilizing the entire arsenal of ideological means and passivity on the part of certain communists in indoctrinational work is tolerated. Individual party organizations do not show the required exactingness so that each communist shows a high sense of party responsibility for the job assigned to him and conscientiously carries out his duties. There have been instances when the party organizations for an extended time have not analyzed or assessed the work of the communists who lead Marxist-Leninist study groups or political exercises or are members of agitation and propaganda groups or provide political information. Naturally, this cannot help but tell on the level of their activity. The party organizations must do everything to improve ideological indoctrination in the masses of servicemen and raise it up to the level of today's demands of the Communist Party.

An important function for the party organizations as the political nucleus of the military collectives is to ensure high personal discipline on the part of each CPSU member and candidate member and to indoctrinate in him a sense of responsibility for maintaining firm proper order in the units and ships. In the struggle to strengthen discipline there is a constant need for the skillful combining of organizational and indoctrinational measures. The efforts of the party organizations in this regard lie primarily in the sphere of indoctrination, persuasion, making certain that each serviceman is profoundly aware of the importance of strict observance of military discipline, the military oath and regulations, the need for their aware fulfillment and a high personal example of the communists in maintaining precise military order.

The experience of the party organization in the tank regiment where Capt A. Glavatskiy is one of the party committee members merits attention in this regard. In setting the plan for the month, each time the party committee seeks the advice of the regimental commander and his deputy for political affairs about what measures should be provided for in the interests of strengthening discipline and indoctrinational work. Considering the jointly compiled plan, recommendations are given to the party organizations and groups and assignments are provided for the party committee members and communists. The secretary systematically talks with the CPSU members who are heads of services and subunit commanders about their activities aimed at strengthening military discipline. At the party committee, he brings up for discussion their statements on this question and this is the most effective form for influencing an increased sense of responsibility on the part of the designated comrades for the state of military discipline. And it is the indisputable achievement of the communists mentioned here that proper order is maintained in the barracks, the mess, the club and on the regiment's territory. Party responses to shortcomings have become more acute. In a word, the possibilities for a party influence on the strengthening of discipline are great. Unfortunately, these possibilities as yet are not fully utilized everywhere.

In the struggle to strengthen discipline, the party organizations must make fuller use of a comprehensive approach which would organically bring together the indoctrination of the men in a spirit of conscientiously carrying out their military duty, a clear organization of the training and indoctrinational process, everyday life and service, a principled criticism of shortcomings and strict demands on the communists for maintaining proper order for the assigned area. As practice shows, the efforts of the party organizations do not achieve the goal is the entire question is reduced merely to a discussion of these problems at meetings and sessions of the party committees and bureaus and concrete organizational and indoctrinational work does not follow the adopted decisions. From what has been said it must be concluded that it is important to act decisively against passivity in the struggle to strengthen discipline, against a tolerant attitude toward shortcomings and discrepancies between word and deed. Concern must be shown for strengthening the tie of the party organizations with the masses of servicemen and for developing in all the communists the ability to shape public opinion around negative phenomena, to conduct daily vital work with the men directly in the subunits and promptly satisfy their needs and requests.

The leading role of the party collective in the military collective and the effectiveness of the measures carried out by it to a crucial degree depend upon the level of maturity of the intraparty relations within in, the exactingness and reciprocal demands and the unswerving observance of Lenin's standards of party life. This is natural. A party organization can have an effective influence on the solidarity of the military collective under the condition that it itself will be the example of efficient organization, ideological unity, inner discipline and professionalism in carrying out the party line. These qualities create authority for the party organization in the masses of servicemen and cause in the nonparty personnel a respect and confidence in it, a healthy imitation of the communists and a belief in their ability to carry out the most complex and responsible task.

An absolute majority of the party organizations lead a full intraparty life. They introduce a spirit of party loyalty into the military service of the collectives, they regularly inform the servicemen of their work and have an unflagging influence on them. The practice of preparing and holding meetings which discuss urgent problems of party life has been further developed. In many of the party organizations in the Leningrad and Far Eastern military districts, the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany and the

Moscow Air Defense District, meetings have been effectively held on such questions as "the communist--the active fighter of the party," "to live, work and struggle in the Leninist, communist manner" and "your personal contribution to carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." Characteristic of the meetings were a professional-like, principled discussion of the questions and an exacting assessment of the efforts by all the communists. The party report and election meetings were conducted on a high ideological and organizational level and these summed up the first results of the work being done to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Party assignments are an effective means for increasing the activeness of the communists in the masses of soldiers. In carrying out the assignment of the organization, the party members and candidate members learn to work among the servicemen and they develop a feeling of responsibility to the collective for the state of affairs in it. As experience shows, a predominant portion of the assignments is aimed at organizational and indoctrinational work with the men and at mobilizing the servicemen to carry out the tasks confronting the subunits, the units and ships.

The carrying out of the responsible role of being the collective's political nucleus by each party organization is inseparably linked to the problem of party membership and the qualitative replenishment of its ranks. The 26th CPSU Congress reemphasized the need for a demanding approach to admitting new party members. The work related to filling out its ranks and indoctrinating the communists as the political fighters of the party is one of the most important areas of a primary organization's activities.

Also of fundamental significance is ensuring the party organization's leadership over the activities of the Komsomol and trade union organizations and providing an unflagging influence on the functioning of those social organs existing in the troop collectives such as the people's control groups and posts, the councils of the cultural and educational institutions and the athletic committees. Of course, special attention must be paid to the Komsomol organizations of the units and subunits as these bring together in their ranks a significant portion of the Army and Navy youth. The party organizations have a permanent influence primarily through the communists elected to the leading bodies of these organizations and by systematically posing specific tasks for them. It is important, as experience shows, that the communists regularly analyze the work of the Komsomol organizations and be concerned with increasing its effectiveness. When regular tasks arise, the party organizations must determine the place of each social organization in solving them and support initiative and creativity.

Unfortunately, far from all party organizations proceed in this manner. Some of them are not sufficiently concerned with raising the level of intraparty life as an indispensable condition for successfully playing the leading political role in the collective. Others do not activate all the party elements in the units and ships, particularly in the subunits, they do not ensure their smooth, purposeful work and do not do everything so that each communist in fact holds an activist position in life, serve as an example of carrying out military duty and lead the nonparty personnel.

The party organizations must respond more actively to various events in the life of the military collective and shape a correct attitude toward them. It is their duty to also devote more attention to publicizing party work and to informing all categories of personnel about the tasks being carried out by the party organizations. For these purposes open party meetings must be more widely held.



The Army and Navy party organizations always consider that they exercise their functions under the conditions of one-man leadership and in close cooperation with the party-political apparatus. They proceed from the view that party work does not substitute for but rather with its inherent forms and methods complements the executive activities of the commanders, it strengthens the authority of orders in every possible way and mobilizes the personnel to carry them out. Many communist commanders skillfully combine the performing of duties as the solely responsible leader with the duties of members in the party bodies where they were elected. They constantly rely on the party organizations and direct their activities at solving complicated and responsible tasks. The close and coordinated work helps the party organizations in more fully realizing their role as the political nucleus of the military collective.

A further increase in the activeness and militancy of the Army and Navy party organizations and in their role as the political nucleus of the troop collectives to a large degree depends on the level of their leadership by the political bodies. How important it is to improve this leadership was recently emphasized in a discussion of the work being carried out in this area by the political directorate and bodies of the Leningrad Military District held in the Main Political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

For example, it was pointed out that there is the important task for the political bodies of delving deeply into the life of each primary party organization, increasing the initiative, activeness and principledness in their activities, developing sociopolitical and service activities of the communists and strengthening the role of party organizations as the political nucleus of the military collectives. Leadership of the staff party organizations requires special attention. Their efforts must be more actively directed at improving the work of the apparatus and increasing the effectiveness of its influence on subordinate troops. More attention must be paid to the questions of training the party aktiv in the methods and procedures of party influence on all aspects of the life and training of the troop collectives, particularly in the carrying out of difficult tasks by the units and ships.

The Main Political Directorate has instructed the political directorates of the Armed Services, the districts, groups of troops and fleets to analyze the level of leadership over the primary party organizations by the political bodies, the course of fulfilling the theses of the 26th CPSU Congress and the work of improving ideological indoctrination. Measures are to be carried out for further strengthening the influence of the party bodies on all aspects of work done by the primary party organizations.

The Army and Navy party organizations, together with the commanders, the party-political apparatus and under the leadership of the political bodies, are steadily carrying out the important and responsible tasks set by the Communist Party for the Soviet Armed Forces. An absolute majority of them in fact is the leading political force of the military collectives. A thorough analysis and assessment of the experience of the diverse political, organizational and ideological activities of the party organizations and the elaboration of measures aimed at further strengthening their activeness, initiative and principledness in carrying out the tasks set by the Communist Party will undoubtedly be at the center of attention of the Sixth All-Army Conference for the Primary Party Organization Secretaries.

The interests of developing and improving the Armed Forces and the evermore complex tasks carried out by them require the greatest possible rise in the militancy of the Army and Navy party organizations and the strengthening of their leading role in the

military collectives and in mobilizing the personnel to carry out the tasks which have been posed by the 26th CPSU Congress for the Armed Forces in an exemplary manner and to properly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

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## ARMED FORCES

### INDOCTRINATION GUIDE ON COMRADESHIP AND MILITARY HONOR

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 9, May 82 (signed to press 17 Apr 82) pp 80-86

[Article by Col I. Semenov: "To Value Military Comradeship and the Honor of the Military Collective"]

[Excerpts] Exercises on the given subject should help the students be more profoundly aware of the role of the military collective in the development of the soldiers and seamen as courageous and able defenders of our motherland and to better understand the influence of a healthy moral atmosphere in the collective, strong friendship and military comradeship on strengthening discipline and maintaining unflagging combat readiness.

Six hours are to be given to studying the subject. It is advisable to allocate this time as follows: 2 hours assigned for a lecture, 2 hours for independent study and 2 hours for a discussion.

In the process of the lecture it is recommended that two basic study questions be examined: 1. The CPSU and the USSR Constitution on the collectivism of the Soviet people, the solidarity and friendship of all nations and nationalities in our country. 2. To strengthen military comradeship in every possible way and to value the honor of the military collective.

In a short introduction it is important to say that our great motherland is preparing to celebrate a glorious jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee devoted to this historic date points out that the USSR appears to the entire world as a friendly family of equal republics who together are building communism. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society is monolithic. The solidarity of the Soviet people with the Communist Party and its central committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is unshakable.

The Soviet people are fully determined to celebrate their great holiday with new successes in all areas of social life. With constant creative labor they are carrying out the plans for the creation of communism as elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress. In being guided by the congress decisions, the party and the people are struggling tenaciously to eliminate the threat of war and to strengthen peace in the world.

The present-day international situation was profoundly and thoroughly analyzed in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. It emphasized that this situation causes concern for the further development of international relations. Having convincingly demonstrated the entire perniciousness of the antipopular and adventuristic policy of the aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the United States, the head of our party and state on behalf of the USSR advanced new peace proposals aimed at checking the arms race and preventing the threat of a world war. At the same time, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with great certainty stated: "The militaristic course and aggressive policy of the NATO bloc headed by the United States force us to adopt measures to maintain the nation's defense capability on a proper level. This is a cruel necessity of today's world...." Many parts of the speech given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at a ceremony in Tashkent devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Uzbekistan also were permeated with a concern for peace in the world.

The men of the Army and Navy, like all our people, warmly approve and unanimously support the peace-loving foreign policy of the party and Soviet government as well as the measures adopted by them to strengthen the nation's defense capability. The defenders of the motherland are well aware that in the aim of maintaining unflinching combat readiness of the subunits, units and ships it is very important to strengthen the solidarity and teamwork of the military collectives in every possible way and develop relationships of strong friendship and military comradeship in them as much as possible.

In completing the material on the subject, it must be reemphasized that the best conditions have been created in the units, subunits and ships of the Soviet Armed Forces for uniting the military collectives, for developing true friendship and comradeship in them and for strengthening the beneficial indoctrinational effect of military service. Intense and purposeful activities to master the complex, predominantly collective military equipment and weapons, their operation under conditions close to combat ones and the overcoming of the significant moral-psychological and physical stresses of military service--all of this helps to instill in the men feelings of fraternity and friendship, combat unity and a desire for a helping hand and cooperation. The strength of these feelings can be seen from the fact that after being discharged into the reserves, many servicemen continue to maintain close contacts with one another and often work side by side at shock projects, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

...An ancient wiseman was once asked what, in his opinion, was more precious than gold. Having thought a little bit, he answered briefly: "Friendship!" "What is stronger than iron?" came the next question and again "friendship also!" "But what is stronger than a storm?" they asked the wiseman. "Friendship is stronger than a storm," he replied. True soldier friendship multiplies the successes and achievements of our military collectives and brings the men closer together. Closely linked by a unity of thoughts, will and actions, they vigilantly stand at their battle station and securely protect the sacred frontiers of our great socialist fatherland.

During the hours of independent study it is recommended that the students study the works of V. I. Lenin "Letter to the Workers and Peasants on the Question of the Victory Over Kolchak" (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 39, pp 152, 155-156), "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues" [PSS, Vol 41, pp 298-318], Articles 8, 31-36, 59-65 of the USSR Constitution; the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "Report of the CPSU Central

Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], pp 57-58, 63-64, 66-67); the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" (PRAVDA, 21 February 1982); the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Malaya zemlya" (Politizdat, 1978), "Memoirs," the chapter "A Sense of the Motherland" (KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, No 1, 1982, pp 7-19); the speech by the USSR Defense Minister, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, at the Komsomol Report-Election Meeting at the Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment of the Taman' Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 10 December 1981) and Chapter 13 of the textbook for political exercises "Na strazhe Rodiny" [On Guard for the Motherland] (Voyenizdat, 1978).

In the course of the discussion of the subject it is possible to discuss the following questions with the students: 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the collectivism of the Soviet people, the necessity of observing discipline and the standards of communist morality. 2. What are the basic particular features of the Soviet military collective? 3. How is the role of the party and Komsomol organizations manifested in uniting the military collective and in strengthening discipline and organization in it? 4. The importance of public opinion in forming healthy attitudes in the collective. 5. Friendship and comradeship--important factors in the solidarity and strength of the military collective. 6. To strictly observe the proper standards of relations between the servicemen and the requirements of communist morality.

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## ARMED FORCES

### RIGA CONFERENCE SECTION ON PATRIOTIC AND INTERNATIONALIST TRAINING

PM201453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 3

[Lt Col B. Karpov, Maj V. Semenov report on 29 Jun proceedings of Riga All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference entitled "The Development of National Relations Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism," "Experience and Problems in Patriotic and International Education," under the general headline "Improving Patriotic and International Education"]

[Text] The "Patriotic and International Education of Soviet Armed Forces Personnel" section continued the discussion held at the conference plenary sessions on topical problems of the working people's communist education.

The following took part in the session's work: V. Drugov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs section; Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet army and navy main political directorate; Col Gen S. Postnikov, commander of the red banner Baltic military district, Col Gen I. Mednikov, member of the district military council and chief of the district political directorate; N. Grebenkin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs section; S. Anisimov, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

The section session was attended by party and komsomol personnel concerned with the military-patriotic education of young people.

There was a wide exchange of experience in work on enriching and improving patriotic and international education. Ways and means were outlined for further strengthening it in the light of the historic 26th Party Congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee's instructions on ideological questions, the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the documents of the Sixth All-Army Conference on Primary Party Organization Secretaries and the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress. The session proceeded in an atmosphere of businesslike application and high creative enthusiasm engendered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greeting to the conference participants.

Lenin's party, it was stressed at the section session, devotes constant attention to the inculcation in army and navy soldiers and all working people of

profound communist conviction, pride in belonging to the great and united Soviet land, eagerness to continue and multiply revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and readiness to do great deeds for the homeland's sake. Thanks to the CPSU's concern the USSR armed forces, in whose ranks soldiers from our country's hundred and more nationalities serve, are a marvelous school of labor and of military training, moral purity and courage, friendship and fraternity, patriotism and comradeship. Whenever the interests of the fatherland's security or the defense of peace demand it, whenever victims of aggression need help, the Soviet soldier shows himself to the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist.

As we know, convinced, impassioned patriots are not born but raised. Our army's whole social and political nature, the lofty significance of the soldier's work for the whole people, and the thoughtful, scientifically argued party-political work in the units and abroad the ships enable us successfully to train ideologically tempered fighters capable of evaluating the events and phenomena of modern life from Marxist-Leninist positions and conducting propaganda in word and deed in favor of socialism's achievements and advantages. The mainstream trend lies in profound mastery of Lenin's teaching about the defense of the socialist fatherland and in vivid and convincing presentation of the heroid past and present of the land of the Soviets. It is very important, speakers said, to ensure a firm fusion of knowledge, conviction and practical action. To strive constantly to make a strong and aware sense of patriotism normal behavior for USSR armed forces soldiers and an inalienable feature of their active life stance. A stance which is founded on unquestioning loyalty to Lenin's behests. Devotion to the Communist Party and strong ideological mettle and is demonstrated concretely in intensive military work, constant political vigilance, further improvement of combat readiness and historical responsibility for socialism's destiny.

The conference paid great attention to questions relating to the introduction of the comprehensive approach, which provides for organic unity in the ideological-political, labor, military and moral education of the younger generation. There was widespread support in particular for the practice established in a number of republics, krays and oblasts of comprehensive planning in training young people for service in the USSR armed forces' ranks, with representatives taking part from unit and ship political organs and party organizations, local party, Soviet and komsomol organs, military commissariats and Dosaaf organizations. The Leninist principle of indissoluble unity between the army and the people is implemented in the course of this work. Reciprocal patronage links help to foster in military collectives both patriotic initiatives and a desire among the soldiers to take an active part in communist building once they have completed their service, and by coming into contact with armed forces life, working people in turn gain a profound awareness of their involvement in strengthening the country's defense. The conference noted the positive work being done by the political organs of the groups of Soviet forces abroad on providing international education for the personnel and strengthening friendship with the soldiers and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. We must continue striving to ensure their concerted and coordinated efforts to inculcate in young new recruits a sharpened sense of responsibility for their own homeland's happiness and a



readiness to defend socialism's gains as the supreme manifestation of the Soviet people's patriotism.

The section session participants unanimously noted the tremendous significance to the patriotic and international training task of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands" and "Reminiscences." From these works young army and navy personnel can draw lessons in heroism and courage and ardent love for the multinational, socialist fatherland and be fired with the passionate desire to carry forward in worthy fashion the banner of the older generation's great deeds and victories.

The role of military collectives in inculcating high combat, political and moral-psychological qualities in USSR armed forces soldiers has thoroughly analyzed in speeches made at the conference. Stress was laid here on the idea of the need to make very effective use of their rich educational potential. High standards must be persistently introduced in every military collective.

Further improvement is also required in work on strengthening the friendship of our country's peoples, propagandizing the achievements of the Leninist national policy and educating army and navy personnel in the spirit of friendship and fraternity. Favorable new opportunities are opened up for doing this in connection with the nationwide preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

There was committed and concrete discussion at the conference about the active introduction of scientific research into the practice of the patriotic and international education of the younger generation. Social science experts and scientific establishments are required to elaborate more clearly and efficiently well substantiated recommendations and the most effective forms of work which are consonant with young people's spiritual and moral requirements. It must be used systematically to enrich schools, vuzes, labor collectives, military units and ships.

The session participants referred to the great potential for inculcating the qualities of ardent patriots in army and navy personnel offered to commanders, political organs and party and komsomol organizations by painstaking study of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and the USSR Food Program. Sensible use must be made of the rich arsenal of forms and methods of exerting ideological influence, and young people's desire to make a worthy contribution to implementing the food program must be supported and developed. Suggestions as to the expediency of sending soldiers being released into the reserves to join the country's agroindustrial sector on komsomol missions merit attention.

Col Gen A. Lizichev addressed the section participants.

The results of the "Patriotic and International Education of Soviet Armed Forces Personnel" section's work were summed up by V. Drugov.

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## ARMED FORCES

### ARMED FORCES REFLECT NEW HISTORICAL COMMUNITY

PM230843 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 82 pp 2-3

[V. Platkovskiy article: "New Historical Community of People"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] As a new historical community, Soviet people, regardless of their national allegiance, are united by common world outlook and common spiritual and moral values. The unified international culture of the Soviet people, which absorbs everything which is of universal significance in the achievements and distinctive traditions of the national cultures, is growing and strengthening in the rich soil of mature socialism, Soviet culture, which is socialist in content and national in form, is a great force for the ideological and moral cohesion of the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR.

The Russian language, voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as the language of inter-nation intercourse, is an important factor in this cohesion and in strengthening the sociopolitical and ideological unity of our people. To all who know it, it is made widely accessible the spiritual riches of world civilisation.

The nations' flowering and rapprochement are inseparable linked with the deepening of socialist democracy. This link is a natural one, for the more diplomatic a society, the greater the force of mutual voluntary attraction of all the nations and ethnic groups belonging to it. And it is precisely this attraction to which the most representative organs of state power--the Soviets--respond in full measure.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution was a historic landmark in the development of Soviet society, it reflects the steady rapprochement of our nations, helps to further consolidate the union principles of our multinational state and organically combines socialist federalism with democratic centralism. The party sees this as a reliable protection against manifestations of parochialism and national narrowmindedness and against disregard for the specific interests of nations and ethnic groups.

In the developed socialist society the nationwide character of the CPSU's social policy is revealed more and more fully.

In accordance with this policy the seventies saw the implementation of the broadest program in the country's whole history for the people's living standard. Almost double the resources were allocated for its implementation in comparison with the previous decade. As a result, the population's per capita real income increased by almost 50 percent. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR notes: "What socialism has achieved in socioeconomic development and improving people's material and cultural living standard is equivalent to a whole epoch."

At the same time the party can see the problems which still exist and is taking measures to solve them. It is striving to steadily overcome the differences between socialism groups and regions, between city and countryside which are the legacy of the past. The CPSU keeps a close watch on the further improvement of national relations and resolutely struggles against manifestations alien to the nature of socialism such as chauvinism or nationalism and against all nationalist quirks. The party's policy and its practical activity are aimed at tirelessly strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Soviet people and fashioning in every Soviet man a conviction of the justness and invincibility of socialism, political vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland and the gains of socialism.

The USSR armed forces, which form an inseparable part of the new historical community of people--the Soviet people--stand reliably on guard over these gains and over the socialist fatherland. Multinational in composition and genuinely popular in essence and purpose, they embody everything which is of universal significance and essentially Soviet, everything which has been worked out in the process of building and defending socialism, everything which is engendered in the course of modern communist creation.

Our army has been and still is a great school of internationalism for your people, a school for fostering feelings of fraternity, solidarity and mutual respect for all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union. "Our armed forces," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev says, "are a united and harmonious family, a living embodiment of socialist internationalism."

Our developed socialist society is a convincing demonstration of that lofty humanism of social and inter-nation relations which is of the best ideals of mankind.

Our communist party has always been and remains the guiding and directing force in the struggle for the triumph of these ideals. It led the building of the new society with 240,000 people in its ranks. At that time, V. I. Lenin called the party the "germ" inside the general mass of workers and working people's masses. Today the CPSU is an 18-million-strong party of communists, constituting the political nucleus of the new historical community of people. It holds high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is confidently leading the Soviet people toward communism.

## ARMED FORCES

### MILITARY PROCURATE: NEW REGULATION DISCUSSED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 24 Oct 81) pp 17-19

[Article by A. Gornyy, chief military procurator: "New Regulation on Military Procuracy"]

[Text] The Statute on the Military Procuracy, enacted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet by an ukase of 4 August 1981, was worked out in accordance with Article 12 of the Law on the USSR Procuracy, which states: "The organization and the procedure for the work of the military procuracy functioning within the Armed Forces of the USSR is defined by the present Law, by other legislative acts of the USSR and by the Statute on the Military Procuracy enacted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet as submitted by the Procurator General of the USSR." It marks a new stage in the process of further improving procuratorial supervision over the precise and uniform observance of Soviet laws within the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Undeviating implementation of the principles and standards set forth in the Statute will help to improve the performance of agencies of the Military Procuracy and enhance their role and their responsibility to the party and the people with respect to the accomplishment of tasks set at the 26th CPSU Congress in the area of strengthening socialist legality, law and order.

The new Statute reproduces or provides in a new version certain standards from the 1966 Statute on the Military Procuracy, standards which have justified themselves on a practical level and which conform to the Constitution of the USSR and to the laws on the USSR Procuracy and the USSR Supreme Court. Principles contained in the Law on Compulsory Military Duty, regulations of the USSR Armed Forces and other military legal enactments currently in effect have also been taken into account.

Adoption of the new legislative enactment on the military procuracy was dictated by the need for the legal consolidation of experience accumulated by agencies of the military procuracy in the process of implementing the statute in effect since 1966. This primarily accounts for the fact that the vast majority of articles contained in the Statute have significant normative and structural innovations.

We know, of course, that the law is alive and functioning when it is being fulfilled by all. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has repeatedly stressed this attitude of Lenin's and demanded that "every law, every decision adopted be absolutely implemented and give a real return, so to speak."<sup>1</sup> Both the Law on the USSR Procuracy and the new Statute on the Military Procuracy therefore precisely and consistently reflect the principle underlying the procuracy's work--socialist legality.

One of the important, time-tested means of implementing this principle lies in higher surveillance over the precise and uniform fulfillment of the laws. Under the Constitution of the USSR and the Law on the USSR Procuracy the Procurator General of the USSR and military procurators under him are charged with exercising such surveillance in the Soviet Armed Forces. This basic principle is set forth in an article of the first statute.

The new statute's detailed regulation of the military procuracy's tasks and its main areas of work attest the enormous concern demonstrated by the party and the state for improving the level of procuratorial surveillance in the Armed Forces, which, in turn, is expected to help strengthen legality, military law and order, combat readiness and the combat capability of the forces. All the work performed by the military procuracy contributes to the indoctrination of officials, of all servicemen and reservists called up for assemblies in a spirit of precise and undeviating fulfillment of their constitutional duties, Soviet laws, the military oath, military regulations and orders from commanders and chiefs, and the observance of rules governing socialist communal life.

In today's situation, when imperialist circles of the United States and military forces are working to undermine detente and exacerbate the international situation and are intensifying the arms race, it is highly important to further increase vigilance and to strengthen the Soviet State's defense capability. It is therefore the prime task of the military procuracy to guard USSR security against all encroachments, to preserve the combat capability and the combat readiness of its military duty.

The main areas of the military procuracy's work include surveillance over the fulfillment of laws and military regulations by all military control agencies, officials and servicemen, by all inquest agencies functioning within the USSR Armed Forces, by all preliminary investigation agencies; and over the observance of the laws during the consideration of court-martial cases. Special stress is placed upon the task of combating crimes and other infractions of the law within the USSR Armed Forces (Article 3 of the Statute).

In accordance with the requirement that a comprehensive approach be taken for combating violations of the law, the military procuracy is not only charged with the application of state provisions for affecting violators of the law, but is also expected to take an active part in the development by military control agencies of steps to strengthen legality, law and order, to prevent violations of the law and to provide servicemen with legal indoctrination.

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1. L. I. Brezhnev, "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Current Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work], Moscow, 1979, Vol 2, p 615

The new Statute covers the established practice whereby the chief military procurator takes part in sessions of the Board of the USSR Ministry of Defense, of the military councils of the services of the USSR Armed Forces, Border and Internal Troops during their discussions of matters pertaining to the observance of laws and military regulations, the strengthening of legality and military discipline, the prevention of infractions of the law and the legal indoctrination of servicemen. Military procurators at the lower levels take part in the discussion of such issues at sessions of the military councils and at service conferences. The military procuracy also participates in the preparation of proposals for improving military legislation and the publicizing of Soviet laws in the Armed Forces.

The Soviet military procuracy is separated from other law enforcement agencies of the socialist state. It is organized and functions on the basis of the general principles underlying Soviet development and is controlled by the common laws.

The military procuracy is organically a part of the common and centralized system of the Soviet State's procuratorial agencies, which is headed by the chief procurator of the USSR. The chief military procurator is appointed by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet at the recommendation of the chief procurator of the USSR, to whom it is subordinate and accountable. In accordance with requirements contained in the Law on the USSR Procuracy, the Board of the USSR Procuracy receives reports from the chief military procurator.

Operating on the basis of socialist legality, the military procuracy sees to the correct and uniform observance of the laws, despite any sort of local differences, any sort of local or departmental influence, and takes steps to reveal and promptly eliminate any infractions of the law, no matter who is responsible for the violations, as well as to restore violated rights and bring the guilty parties to accountability.

For purposes of successfully accomplishing the tasks set with respect to strengthening military law and order, provision is made for the military procurator to interact with the military command, political organs and public organizations, relying upon the active assistance of servicemen and other citizens. At the same time, the Statute stresses the fact that the military procuracy exercises its authority independently of any sort of local or military agencies. We can see that all of this is in complete accordance with Leninist principles for the organization and the functioning of the Soviet procuracy and with provisions contained in Article 168 of the Constitution of the USSR.

The Statute takes into account the requirements set forth in Articles 66 and 111 of the Internal Service Regulations, which require that commanders (chiefs) promptly report every crime and incident to the appropriate military procurator, while the military procuracy is charged with seeing to it that they are uniformly recorded.

The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally devote a great deal of attention to the handling of suggestions, claims and complaints from

citizens and point out their great social and political importance. The chapter "General Principles" therefore includes the requirement that military procurators review suggestions, claims and complaints and take steps to restore violated rights and to protect the legal interests of servicemen, members of their families and other citizens, as well as establishments of the USSR Armed Forces.

The Statute requires that military procurators increase their surveillance over the precise observance of the laws by all military control agencies, both central and local, and over the conformity of orders, instructions, manuals and other legal acts to the Constitution and the laws of the USSR, the constitutions and laws of Union and autonomous republics, military regulations approved by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, decrees passed by the USSR Council of Ministers and the councils of ministers of Union and autonomous republics.

In order successfully to exercise its authority with respect to carrying out general surveillance, the military procurator is vested with specific rights: to demand for verification the orders and other acts mentioned above, to summon officials, servicemen and citizens, whenever necessary, to give explanations with respect to violations of the law, to protest orders and other acts issued by military control agencies, by the arbitration organization of the USSR Ministry of Defense and people's control in the USSR Armed Forces, which are contrary to the law. With respect to violators of the law the procurator can initiate criminal proceedings, disciplinary actions or proceedings on administrative violations, turn over information to a comrades' court, a military collective or a public organization so that it can apply public pressure, caution about the inadmissibility of violating a law, and so forth.

The precise fulfillment of these requirements by military procurators is primarily of great preventive and indoctrinational importance. On this level I would especially like to stress cautioning about the unacceptability of violating the law as a new way in which the procuracy helps to enhance the level of every serviceman's awareness of his responsibility for the fulfillment of his duties with respect to defending the homeland. This measure should become one of the main trends in the preventive work performed by the military procuracy.

Articles 19 and 23 of the Statute insure that the fulfillment of demands by the military procurator is mandatory for all agencies, officials, servicemen and citizens to whom these demands are addressed.

The Statute describes in detail the ways in which military procurators react to infractions of the laws and the procedure and time periods for considering appeals, presentations and decrees from military procurators. It defines the procedure for bringing to criminal accountability or arresting servicemen and other citizens who have committed crimes, as well as the authority of the chief military procurator with respect to exercising surveillance over the fulfillment of laws during the consideration of cases in the Military Board of the USSR Supreme Court.

The new standard governing the military procurator's authority to stay the effects of an illegal enactment is extremely important.

Another characteristic feature of the new Statute lies in the fact that, unlike the previous statute, it describes in detail the authority of military procurators not only with respect to exercising general surveillance over the observance of the laws, but in all other areas of the military procuracy's functioning as well.

Standards have been set for the first time, which regulate in detail the military procurator's authority with respect to exercising surveillance over inquests and investigations, and the time limits for procedural steps and the procedure for extending them have been defined. The Statute states that in criminal matters under their surveillance military procurators are authorized to issue mandatory assignments and instructions also to investigative agencies functioning outside the USSR Armed Forces.

The new Statute precisely maintains the principle that military procurators bring to criminal accountability and issue warrants for the arrest of servicemen who have committed crimes, including military crimes, on the general basis established by law for all citizens. It gives the list of military procurators authorized to issue warrants for arrest. It describes in greater detail the jurisdiction over criminal cases for investigators of the military procuracy and describes more fully their authority and their interrelations with investigators of other investigative agencies and with inquest agencies.

As applicable to the structure of the Soviet Armed Forces, the Statute describes the military procuracy's organizational structure and defines the procedure for appointing procuratorial and investigative workers.

The military procuracy consists of the Main Military Procuracy, the military procuracies of the services of the USSR Armed Forces, military districts, air defense districts, groups of forces, fleets, armies, flotillas, field forces and garrisons. This structure takes into account the specific organizational features of the Armed Forces and permits agencies of the military procuracy to perform the tasks facing them most effectively.

For the first time the Law on the USSR Procuracy calls for the creation of a board of the Main Military Procuracy and defines the procedure for forming it, the limits of its authority and the ways in which its decisions are realized.

Directorates and an acceptance commission are to be created within the Main Military Procuracy. The positions of first deputy chief military procurator and chiefs of the directorates and the acceptance commission have been established, as well as the positions of chief military procurators of the directorates and sections, senior investigators for especially important cases and senior investigators of the Main Military Procuracy.

The Statute contains provisions for the positions of first deputy military procurator for a service of the Armed Forces, military district, a group of forces and a fleet, and the positions of military procurators for sections and investigators for especially important cases of the district-level procuracy.



Officers with a higher legal education and possessing good political, moral and ethical qualities and efficiency are appointed to the positions of military procurators and investigators of military procuracies. This is in conformity with the principles set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress about what kind of procuratorial workers are needed to justify the great trust of the party and the people. Training and advanced training for these cadres are conducted within the system of military educational institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense and educational institutions under the USSR Procuracy.

In accordance with the Statute military procurators and investigators of military procuracies are rewarded and bear disciplinary liability according to the rules set forth in the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces, although the authority to reward these individuals or to impose disciplinary penalties upon them is exercised only by higher military procuracies, the chief military procurator and the procurator general of the USSR. With respect to the initiation and the investigation of criminal cases against these individuals, such procedural actions fall exclusively under the authority of the procuracy and are conducted only with the agreement of the agency appointing the procurators and the investigators to their positions. This further stresses the great authority enjoyed by officers of the military procuracy and their independence in the fulfillment of their professional functions.

The new Statute on the Military Procuracy establishes improved methods for exercising procuratorial surveillance in the Soviet Armed Forces, methods conforming to the spirit of the times and to the demands set forth by the party and the government. It will become an important means of further strengthening legality, discipline, military law and order.

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## ARMED FORCES

### IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS DISCUSSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 (signed to press 28 Dec 81)  
pp 10-12

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel A. Nosov, Red Banner Odessa Military District: "Concern for Living Conditions at the Center of Attention"]

[Text] Parents of the new soldiers had come to X Guards formation of the Red Banner Odessa Military District to attend the ceremony in which their sons would take their military oath. Following the ceremony the guests were invited to a meal and then to have a look at the soldiers' sleeping quarters, living accommodations and facilities, classrooms and their club and library. Listening to the chief of the political department tell about the military service these soldiers had ahead of them and about life in the army, the parents unanimously expressed the opinion that the living conditions for their new soldiers were excellent.

What could be better than a high evaluation of military living conditions given by the parents of soldiers themselves?!

Every garrison in the district provides its personnel with every opportunity for normal living as well as combat training, spiritual growth and moral guidance and instruction. No small amount of credit for this is due our commanders and party and Komsomol organizations, which not only have supported the initiators of the "Model Living for Each Garrison" movement, approved by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Armed Forces' Main Political Directorate, but are also undertaking a great organizational and political-educational effort to improve the material and cultural life, exchange system, personal-services facilities and housing conditions.

At the basis of our communists' many-sided efforts lies their deep understanding of the well-established truth that without good organization for the personal side of military life, without creation of the conditions necessary for successful military training and service, we cannot count on high levels of achievement in competition. A well-organized military life conduces to the achievement of high ratings in combat and political training and the strengthening of discipline, exercises a positive effect upon morals and serves the interests of combat readiness. In those units and subunits which evolve effective solutions to problems concerning the conditions of military living we see personnel year after year achieving high ratings in combat training, performance of military duties and accomplishment of assigned tasks. Until only recently, however, we would at the same time see subunits in which activists were not demonstrating proper concern for improvement of the conditions their fellow

service members had to work under in the process of operating and maintaining equipment or for insuring proper organization of services and facilities in the field and agitators and the Komsomol aktiv were not making their own contribution to the task of creating or providing the necessary comforts and conveniences in the barracks, mess hall or tea room and of maintaining the good order and appearance of their post.

It is a positive sign that activists involved in oral agitation have recently begun to move with increasing resolve to remedy these shortcomings in their work. This comes as no coincidence.

Speaking at a Komsomol reporting and election meeting in a Guards motorized rifle regiment of the Guards Tamanskaya Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, declared: "The military post is home for each soldier. And who doesn't want his home to be the most attractive and comfortable? To maintain the buildings, equipment, everything around you in good condition, to work continuously to improve the order and appearance of the place, to maintain strict, exemplary order and organization overall--this is a most important duty for all military personnel and, above all, of our Komsomol members."

This statement has come to serve as a guide to action for all district agitators and propagandists. Take the Guards formation in which officer V. Boyko serves, for example. Here we see unflagging attention given to the task of maintaining model living conditions for formation personnel. Steps to insure thorough accomplishment of tasks connected with provision of support for the cultural life of the men and with insuring economical utilization of materials and financial, fuel and energy resources have been discussed in detail at party and Komsomol committee meetings.

An extensive agenda has been outlined here, the items on which are now being implemented by oral political agitation activists. Platoon agitators, Komsomol group organizers and wall newspaper and news bulletin editors meet with personnel to discuss the role of good living conditions and well-organized facilities in increasing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline.

I recall preparations for one particular Komsomol Sunday organized at the initiative of Komsomol members. Wall newspapers, information sheets, transparencies and slogans summoned personnel to be models of self-sacrificing labor and to put training facilities and materials, sleeping quarters, living accommodations and personal services facilities, the athletic grounds and facilities etc. in proper order and condition.

Each man was given a work assignment taking into account the knowledge, skills and specialty he had before he was called up for military service. That Sunday saw everyone working carefully and diligently. Under the supervision of Guards Warrant Officer N. Sivokhin, for example, troops repaired barracks, showers, their drying room and other facilities. Komsomol activist Guards Private A. Shishak did particularly outstanding work in equipping and arranging the personal convenience room. That day also saw Guards Private M. Solodskiy repairing irons and teapots and correcting malfunctions in electrical equipment. A group of activists led by the battalion political officer worked at equipping and arranging the Lenin Room. Everything here was done well and in good taste. Guards Junior Sergeant V. Vashchenko worked long and hard to put the personal services room in order and with good result. Soldiers' hands were

put to cleaning the post grounds; they also planted several hundred trees and bushes. It is significant in this connection that officers from other garrisons soon arrived to visit this formation to learn what they could with a view to then introducing in their own organizations the experience gained here in organizing and improving troop living conditions. Taking this exemplary formation as a model, many units in the district have now put forth considerable efforts to improve the appearance of their posts and built and put into service up-to-date training facilities and tea rooms for their personnel.

In organizing efforts to create model living conditions, activists extensively employ the most varied forms of mass-scale agitational activity. Regular morning topical programs are presented here along with lectures and discussions on such topics, for example, as "Model Living Conditions--A Guarantee of New Successes in Combat and Political Training," "Economize in Both Big Things and Small Things," "Komsomol Concern for Military Living Conditions".... Agitators Privates G. Mamedov, Ch. Chekulayev, A. Brazhnik and others hold regular discussions on these topics.

The results of these efforts can be seen in the practical troop performance. In implementing decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, formation personnel last year attained new levels of military skill. It increased the number of its men rated "outstanding" in combat and political training as well as of its highly qualified specialists by almost 15 per cent and its rated athletes and VSK [military sports program] badge holders by one-third. Personnel enthusiastically supported an activist initiative in launching extensive competition under the slogan "For an economy-minded subunit." The formation has already saved tens of tons of fuel and lubricants. Periods of between-service operation have been substantially extended for motor vehicles and tires. Their newly modernized and repaired training facilities and resources, living quarters and personal services and food preparation facilities are the pride of formation personnel. All these things are fruits of the labors of the men themselves, and all comprise aspects of the broad notion of "living conditions."

The initiative of those who launched the "Model Living Conditions for Each Garrison" movement has found warm, enthusiastic support among the troops of our district. It is now spreading as an aspect of the general socialist competition currently under way under the slogan "Reliable Defense for the Peaceful Labors of the Soviet People!" Our activists' duty now lies in giving it new, still broader scope.

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## GROUND FORCES

### RUSSIAN ARTILLERY'S 600TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

PM230841 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 3

["Our Correspondent report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] eYesterday a scientific conference devoted to the 600th anniversary of the fatherland's artillery was held in the M. V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet army. The conference was opened by army General V. Petrov, commander in chief of ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

Marshal of Artillery G. Peredel'skiy, commander of the ground forces missile troops and artillery, delivered a report on the development and the glorious combat path of the artillery.

The topic of Lt Gen V. Grishantsov's report was the CPSU's concern to improve missile armaments and artillery as the ground forces' main firepower.

The conference profoundly revealed the role of Soviet artillery in the Great Patriotic War, the achievements of Russian and Soviet military thought in the development of missile and artillery weapons and ways to improve the missile troops and artillery at the present stage. Reports on these questions were delivered by Col Gen Arty L. Sapkov, Lt Gen Engr Yu. Lazarev and Lt Gens Arty V. Mikhalkin and A. Matveyev.

Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the military council and chief of the ground forces political directorate, missile and artillery weapon designers, industrial representatives and artillery veterans took part in the conference's work.

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## GROUND FORCES

### TANK UNIT'S FIRE PERFORMANCE CRITICIZED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 (signed to press 28 Dec 81) p 15

[Article by Major S. Ivanovskiy, Red Banner Ural Military District: "Obligations Remained on Paper, A Critical Look"]

[Text] On this particular day a test fire exercise had been held on the tank moving-target gunnery range. Participating in the exercise were personnel of Senior Lieutenant Yu. Zenzin's company. Sergeants S. Makarov and V. Pazin worked as gunners on one of the first runs. Their combat vehicles tore out along the course. A few seconds later they spew out their trails of fire...all missing the targets. They then sent the following rounds, too, "all over creation," as the saying has it. The checker entered a "2" on the score sheets.

Let us note at this point that the focus on this run was on deficiencies in the performance of various specialists. The first to catch the eye was the inability of these gunners to orient themselves on the battlefield and to make fire corrections. Many of them were not aware of the time allotted by the Short-Halt Firing Course. Fearing their target was about to disappear, Privates A. Korovin, S. Zhamaliyev and other gunners hurried their fire, giving no thought to their aim. Sergeant V. Murashov received the only "5" in the company.

What is this, something unanticipated? A freak disappointment? Far from it.

Two months before these test exercises, a commission of experts from the district directorate of combat training and higher educational institutions had visited the tank battalion. Even at that point company crews were displaying weak vehicle-control and fire skills on the tank training and moving-target gunnery range.

Over the days of the test period I had two occasions to visit these tankers. I saw then that one of the reasons for their lack of success was that mass agitational work here had been allowed to drift without organization or direction. Strange as it may seem, in this particular platoon there was no agitator at all.

It should also be pointed out that the publicity the tank company was giving to competition was far from being what it should have been. Results were figured up here, but only for the big occasions, as they say, and even then more for the sake of appearances. Competition results and the experience of the best performers were not being propagandized. It came as no surprise that during the preceding training year not a single tanker had raised his qualification rating, and this despite the fact that all of them had undertaken the obligation to do just that.

Deficiencies in mass agitational work had, as we see, shown up here long before the test exercise. I thought they would have been a subject of serious discussion in the company Komsomol and party organizations and that fire training results would have provided good lessons in preparation for the future. But none of this happened. Tanker training was frequently interrupted, schedules disrupted for the greatest variety of reasons. The men were not developing solid skills during their periods of training. Tank formation officers, moreover, frequently had the single objective of "passing" a platoon or company through the primary training area--the firing range. But not once had they used the proper term for this approach--oversimplification. And this despite the fact that party and Komsomol activists had seen it.

Little concern is shown within the company for creating in the course of an exercise an atmosphere of healthy competition for the fulfillment of obligations. It is also difficult to comprehend the fact that neither the political officer nor Komsomol activists, Junior Sergeant P. Iyevlev, Komsomol group organizer, and Private S. Boyko, the information bulletin editor, are organizing publicity for the experience of the leading specialists or making any effort to deal with deficiencies. The only thing they ever did was to draw up a list of obligations on a sheet of Whatman paper. But even here you can frequently see the effects of their essential concern for mere form; it's hard to tell from their text who's competing with whom.

As performance results were being tallied, the company officers and we came to the same conclusions--these tankers' obligations remained on paper because subunit competition had been poorly organized; inadequate attention is being given to the performance of its oral agitation activists; lacking as well is any self-critical approach to the results of their work. But without this, as we know, it's going to be difficult to achieve good results in combat training. Developments in Senior Lieutenant Yu. Zenzin's company is the best proof of that.

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## CIVIL DEFENSE

### UKRAINE CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF ON USE OF COMPETITION

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[Article by twice hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen Avn V. Lavrienkov, chief of staff of Ukrainian SSR civil defense, under the rubric "Civil Defense": "Developing Initiative"]

[Text] The results of the socialist competition were being discussed at a routine session of the Vinnitsa "Terminal" Plant's PRTY Committee. The production subunits which had achieved the best indicators in fulfilling the monthly target were being named, and then it turned out that among the collectives laying claim to first place was a shop which had not fulfilled its civil defense pledges in full. After ascertaining the reasons--everything depended in this instance on the shop workers themselves--it was decided to recommend that the trade union plant committee not award first place to that collective.

"Terminal" is not the only enterprise in the republic where the fulfillment of civil defense pledges is also taken into account when summing up the competition among shops, sections and services. And this is understandable. Conscious of the whole complexity of the present international situation, Soviet people display natural concern for enhancing the steady functioning of national economic projects in the vent of enemy use of mass destruction weapons and for preparing for defense against them, these are the aims served by the competition on questions of civil defense. It helps to foster in working people a sense of high personal responsibility, vigilance and readiness to fulfill their duty to defend the motherland.

The competition's effectiveness, as is known, largely depends on what tone is set for it right from the start and what targets are set by the people. At a number of the republic's enterprises, for example, socialist pledges for civil defense are adopted at the same time as pledges on questions of production and economic activity. The results of their fulfillment are summed up at the same time too. In addition to production indicators, account is taken here of the degree of readiness of control and communication centers and of protective structures, the standard of fulfillment of the program for training nonmilitarized formations, and other questions associated with civil defense tasks.

Previously only collective pledges on civil defense were adopted, to a certain extent this fettered the individual initiative of the competition participants and reduced the competition's effectiveness. It is now organized in a new way. On the initiative of the Kremenchug Kuraninian CP Gorkom individual socialist pledges on civil defense began to be adopted first at the steel foundry and then at other enterprises. The competition has grown appreciably more lively, seeking to worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, people are struggling for the right to be called excellent civil defense workers, mastering allied specialities in nonmilitarized formations and achieving "ready for labor and defense" norms.

Competition in which the success of the collective has come to depend on the fulfillment of individual pledges by every one of its members has roosted the search for unutilized reserves. In particular, the work of rationalizers has become more active. The steel foundry's innovators headed by Lt Col Engr (Res) V. Brazhnik, for example, pledged to equip a classroom for civil defense instruction. They have also made a contribution to drawing up training aids.

On exercises and training sessions the competition is organized in accordance with specific tasks and normatives. This form of organizing the competition, as practice shows, is the most effective. Acting under conditions close to combat conditions, the formations' personnel learn to fulfill tasks in excess of the set normatives. The Kremenchug Enterprises' experience is now being utilized widely in other production collectives in the republic.

It was in accordance with just this principle that the competition was organized on a comprehensive project exercise held recently at Voroshilovgrad Gres. The proposals of M. Stetsenko, chief of the power station's civil defense staff, on organizing the competition in accordance with the tasks and normatives were discussed at a session of the party committee when considering the plan of work for the period of preparing for and holding the exercise. The nonmilitarized formations' personnel made the protective structures fully ready in good time and carried out repair work on the power unit and other measures within reduced times. All the tasks set during the exercise were resolved in good time and to a high standard.

Constant monitoring of the fulfillment of civil defense pledges is an important factor in enhancing the competition's effectiveness. The practice has been vindicated whereby the state of civil defense is also evaluated when the work of shops and sections over the month or quarter is summed up.

Every month at the Kremenchug Motor Vehicle Plant the enterprise's civil defense staff submits to the trade union plant committee a report on the training of formations and the civil defense measures conducted with workers and employees. At the same time shortcomings discovered in shops, sections and services are pointed out. Equipment has not been received in time, let us suppose, for protective structures, effects are stored in violation of the set regulations, a special tactical exercise has not been conducted in a sufficiently organized manner, and so forth. The trade union plant committee and the autonomous finance commission take all this into account when

determining places in the competition, and leaders of sections, shops and services are given time to eliminate shortcomings. After an additional check carried out by a special commission headed by the enterprise's civil defense chief of staff, the collective's place in the competition is determined with regard to how those shortcomings have been eliminated. This enhances the responsibility of production commanders for the organization of civil defense work and the fulfillment of the adopted pledges.

It has to be said that the majority of enterprise leaders and collectives' working people take a proper, responsible attitude to the fulfillment of civil defense pledges. However, it happens that formalism occurs even in this important matter. Take, say, a comprehensive project exercise conducted at the Voroshilovgrad Footwear Association. A good plan was drawn up there for the organization of competition on an exercise, but, unfortunately, it only remained on paper. During the exercise the civil defense activists, including staff workers headed by N. Shishkin, were unable to organize the competition in accordance with specific tasks and normatives. This affected the formations' actions. They worked listlessly, as the saying goes, even at the "seat of destruction."

Unfortunately, other manifestations of formalism in competition are also encountered. In some places it is primarily of a paper nature, if I may put it like that. Reports feature impressive figures on the number of people involved in the competition on matters of civil defense, while in fact almost no work is being done in that sphere. "Socialist competition," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is the creativity of the masses, by its very essence it is based on people's high consciousness and initiative. Precisely this initiative helps to reveal and commission production reserves and enhance the efficiency and quality of work." It may be said with good reason that working people's initiative is capable of commissioning considerable reserves for enhancing the competition's effectiveness in the civil defense sphere too.

It also happens that results are summed up every month at one enterprise, once a quarter at another, and twice a year at yet another, or the opinion of the civil defense staff is taken into account in one collective when results are summed up, but not in another. Thus, the principle of equal conditions for those competing is violated, and it is more difficult to compare results. How is this to be combated? Evidently, more attention must be devoted to propagandizing and introducing the experience accumulated by foremost collectives in organizing the competition in civil defense. A great deal is already being done in this direction. For example, experience of organizing the competition in civil defense at Kremenchug enterprises was generalized recently. The experience of other enterprises in the republic is being studied. Here special attention is devoted to the qualitative instruction of the population, the effectiveness of holding comprehensive project exercises, the improvement of the teaching materials base and the intensification of propaganda on civil defense issues.

We see the further enhancement of the competition's effectiveness as an important condition for ensuring the effectiveness of all our work on improving civil defense.

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